NOTE XX.

ZOOLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE DUTCH SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL BORNEO.

THE MAMMALS

BY

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May 1898.

(Plate 2).

In a paper dated April 1897 (Notes from the Leyden Museum, 1897, p. 25) Dr. Büttikofer stated that the work of the expedition was still being continued in Borneo, Dr. Nieuwenhuis having once more started for the Upper-Mahakkam with a staff of collectors, and that, according to the latest news he will have left the Upper-Mahakkam medio March with fine zoological collections. I may report now that Dr. Nieuwenhuis safely reached the east-coast of Borneo and started from Samarinda June 7th 1897.

His hunting-stations were the following:

Poetoes Sibau, on the Kapoeas, 16 May—2 June 1896.

Long-Bloe, right branch of the Upper-Mahakkam, 10—26 September, 12—23 November, 16—20 December 1896.

Dingai, on the Upper-Long-Bloe, 29 September—26 October 1896.

Station on the Bruny-river, right branch of the Long-Bloe, 27 November—16 December 1896, 16—25 January, 10—25 May 1897.

All the zoological collections made by Dr. Nieuwenhuis like those formerly made by Dr. Büttikofer have very generously been presented to the Leyden Museum by the *Society for the advancement of Natural History exploration in the Dutch Colonies* — Maatschappij ter bevordering van het natuurkundig onderzoek der Nederlandsche koloniën — and our sincere thanks are due to the Directors of the named *Society.*

The mentioned collections will successively be described in the »Notes from the Leyden Museum".

I described the Mammals collected by Dr. Büttikofer in the Notes from the Leyden Museum, 1897, pp. 26—66.

PRIMATES.

Hylebates.

It is a well-known fact that the Genus-name *Hylobates* has been invented by Illiger; we find in his »Prodromus systematicus Mammalium et Avium, 1811, p. 67: Genus 3. *Hylobates* (ὑλοβατης, per sylvas gradiens) (Armaffe), with the species *Simia lar* Lin. Gmel.; the introduction s. n. »Lectori" he wrote in April 1811, see p. XVIII: »scribebam Berolini in Museo zoologico m. Aprili 1811". Now all naturalists have overlooked that *somewhat more than one month earlier* Illiger held a lecture before the members of the »königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften" in Berlin, entitled: »Ueberblick der Säugethiere nach ihrer Vertheilung über die Welttheile" (Vorgelesen den 28. Februar 1811). On p. 91 he verbatim said: »Von dieser Gattung der menschähnlichen Affen trenne ich unter den Namen *Hylebates* die langarmigen Affen, den *Lar*, Buffon's *Grand Gibbon*, den damit bisher verbundenen *Petit Gibbon*, *varius*, und den Audebertischen *Moloch*, den Schreber *Leucisca* nennt". Here he therefore *for the first time* separated the Gibbons under a new generic title, viz.: *Hylebates*, and a few weeks later he changed that title in the later-on everywhere used name *Hylobates.* And that Illiger did not wrote *Hyle-*

bates by a mere chance or by a slip of the pen appears from the fact that in his paper read before the royal Akademie on 28. 2. 1811, he used the name *Hylebates* on p. 88 twice and on p. 91 twice too. (Abhandlungen der physikalischen Klasse der Königlich-Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften aus den Jahren 1804—11, Berlin, 1815).

According to the rules of priority in nomenclature we have to write in future *Hylebates* instead of *Hylobates*.

Hylebates Mülleri Martin.

Nos. 93 and 94*a*.

N°. 93.	Kopflänge	14.5	cm.
	Halslänge	8.—	»
	Rumpflänge	37.—	»

*) Farbe der Iris gebrannter Oker; Farbe der Pupille schwarz. Mageninhalt: Ueberreste von Früchten. Mit Pfeil erlegt am 20. X. 1896. Dingai. Nomen indigenorum: *Krawet*.

Semnopithecus.

Semnopithecus femoralis Horsfield.

N°. 92.

♀ ad.	Kopflänge	13.—	cm.
	Halslänge	8.—	»
	Rumpflänge	38.—	»
	Schwanzlänge	68.—	»

Farbe der Iris braun; Farbe der Pupille schwarz. Hatte ein vollkommen ausgebildetes Embryo. Mit Pfeil erlegt am Spätnachmittage den 19. X. 1896. Dingai. Nomen indigenorum: *Boehi*.

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*) The appendices in German are extracted from the field-notes of Dr. Nieuwenhuis and Moret.

CARNIVORA.

Viverra.

Viverra tangalunga Gray.

N°. 118.

Kopflänge	13.—	cm.
Halslänge	16.—	»
Rumpflänge	40.—	»
Schwanzlänge	33.—	»

Farbe der Iris sepiabraun gebrannt; Farbe der Pupille grünlich hell; Form des Auges stark gewölbt; Form der Pupille rund. Die Stellung des Auges ist zur Gesichtslinie vorgeneigt.

Mageninhalt: Ueberreste von Früchten.

Im Schlinge gefangen im tiefen Busch, am 12. XII. 1896. Station am Brunai Flusse, rechter Nebenfluss des Long-Bloeoe. Nomen indigenorum: *Uhnun.*

Paradoxurus.

Paradoxurus hermaphroditus Gray.

N°. 89.

Kopflänge	13.—	cm.
Halslänge	14.—	»
Rumpflänge	30.—	»
Schwanzlänge	41.—	»

Farbe der Iris sepiabraun; Form der Pupille rund, stark gewölbt; Farbe der Pupille wasserhell mit grünem Schimmer.

Mit Pfeil erlegt gegen Abend den 15. X. 1896. Dingai. Nomen indigenorum: *Paré.*

Arctogale.

Arctogale leucotis (Blyth).

N°. 86.

Kopflänge	13.5 cm.
Halslänge	9.5 »
Rumpflänge	33.— »
Schwanzlänge	58.— »

Farbe der Iris sepiabraun; Farbe der Pupille schwarz; Farbe des inneren Irisringes licht sepia; Form der Pupille rund; Form der Augen stark gewölbt.

Mageninhalt: Ueberreste von Früchten.

Geschossen am Fruchtbäume Vorabend am 9. X. 1896. Dingai.

Nomen indigenorum: *Boessan.*

Hemigalus.

Hemigalus derbyanus (Gray).

Nos. 82 and 83.

In his »Spicilegia Zoologica", Part II, 1830, p. 9, Dr. J. E. Gray described the drawing of an animal under the name *Viverra Hardwickii.* The author stated: »the animal is only known by the drawing of Major Farquhar, which is now (1830) in the collection of the Asiatic Society". All subsequent writers dealing with the subject, Gray himself too, mention, that Lesson described another animal under the very name; this alone — if it were true — would suffice to reject the name (I cannot make out it, as I nowhere can find where Lesson used that name). The principal reason however why I reject the name is that it has been given to *a drawing* and not to *an animal.* It seems that all authors — and Gray himself too — believe that in the »Spicilegia" there has been figured the animal on tab. I; the fact is that such a figure is not to be detected in Gray's book at all, and that on tabula I have been figured two Monkeys. Nobody has consulted Gray's »Spicilegia", they merely transcribed what foregoing writers wrote down.

Since 1814 Dr. Gray had among the drawings under his charge the portrait of an animal belonging to the Lyons Museum and presented to him by Mr. Jourdan in that year: this animal has been described by Jourdan (Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences, 1837, p. 442) as *Hemigale zèbré* and Dr. Gray described in the same year (the Magazine of Natural History, Vol. I, New Series, 1837, p. 579) the for about 23 years previously to him presented drawing as *Paradoxurus? Zèbra.* Jourdan having baptized his animal merely with a french name and Gray having given a latin name to the same animal, the latter should generally have been adopted, if Dr. Gray a few lines earlier and at the same page where he described the drawing (being that of the animal in the Lyons Museum) had not given a diagnosis of specimens belonging to the Zoological Society and to Lord Derby's collections and representing exactly the same species as *P. zèbra*, under the title of *Paradoxurus Derbyanus.* He therefore described the same animal under three different names.

Although Jourdan in his original description gave the animal a french name only, he created a new genus for its reception, the genus *Hémigale*, which he translated in Latin (see l. c. p. 442) as *Hemigalus*, so that we ought to accept this generic name and not *Hemigale* or *Hemigalea.*

The animal's latin title therefore is *Hemigalus derbyanus* (Gray).

Major Franquhar's paper-specimen seems to originate from Malacca; Dr. S. Müller described the animal from South-Eastern Borneo (v. d. Hoeven's Tijdschr. voor Natuurlijke Geschiedenis en Physiologie, Vol. V, 1838—1839, p. 144, s. n. *Viverra Boiei*), meanwhile I pointed out (N. L. M. 1889, p. 23) that a skeleton of it in the Leyden Museum had been collected by Dr. Hagen in Deli, N. E.

Sumatra. I repeat this pro memoria as it seems that the latter locality has been overlooked or not been accepted as trustworthy by some modern writers — (exceptions are Dr. W. L. Sclater, Catalogue of Mammalia in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1891, Part II, p. 241 and Dr. E. L. Trouessart, Catalogus Mammalium tam viventium quam fossilium, 1897, fasc. II, p. 327) — and because I am convinced that the knowledge of *exact* localities, especially in the study of the animals from the different islands of the Malayan Archipelago, is of the highest scientific interest, for without this the geographical distribution of the Malayan mammals will remain in a chaotic condition.

An adult female with its young was captured in a snare at Dingai-station d. d. 29 September 1896. The natives call it *Doengan.*

♀ *ad.* Farbe der Iris dunkelsepiabraun. Der innere Irisring lichte Sepia (gebrennt). Die Pupille ist rund, wasserhell mit grünem Schimmer. Farbe der Schnautze schwarz. Die Ohrenspitzen analog der lichtbraunen Farbe des Halses. Farbe des Rachens und der Zunge bläulich. Form der Augen stark gewölbt. Stellung der Augen: gegen die Gesichtslinie geneigt. Mageninhalt: Ueberreste von Früchten.

Kopflänge	12 cm.
Halslänge	13 »
Rumpflänge	34 »
Schwanzlänge	38 »

Young. Farbe der Iris: lichtsepiabraun; Farbe der Pupille: wasserhell mit sehr lichtem, grünlichem Schimmer; Form der Pupille: rund; Form der Augen: stark gewölbt.

The tail of the adult female specimen is much longer than that part in the two stuffed specimens in the Leyden Museum, among which the type-specimen of *Viverra Boiei*, and the broad transverse bands on the back are much darker colored than in these specimens, explained by the fact that our specimens perhaps have faded and that the female-specimen has been measured in the flesh. Mr. Hose stated that the number of the transverse bands is variable, but I find it very constant in our specimens.

The young one measures about 42 cm. from the nose to the extremity of the tail, the latter part measuring 16 cm. The distribution of the colours is exactly the same like in the adult ones, the dark bands however are more brownish coloured.

They have been captured September 29, 1896, at Dingai. Indigenous name: *Doengan.*

Arctictis.

Arctictis binturong (Raffles).

N°. 85.

Kopflänge	10.—	cm.
Halslänge	9.5	»
Rumpflänge	27.5	»
Schwanzlänge	47.—	»

Young. Farbe der Iris dunkelbraun, Farbe der Pupille schwarz, Form der Pupille rund, Form des Auges stark gewölbt. Mageninhalt: Ueberreste von Früchten. Im Baume mittels Pfeil erlegt. Dingai, am 4 October 1896. Nomen indigenorum: *Kitan.*

Herpestes.

Herpestes brachyurus Gray.

Nos. 87 and 88.

	N°. 87.	N°. 88.	
Kopflänge	12 . . .	12	cm.
Halslänge	9 . . .	10	»
Rumpflänge. . . .	26 . . .	27	»
Schwanzlänge . . .	22 . . .	24	»

Farbe der Iris okergelb; Farbe der Pupille kobaltblau mit weiss; die Stellung der Augen zur Gesichtslinie geneigt.

Mageninhalt: Ueberreste einer Klapperratte. Von Hunden aus dem Baue unterhalb eines morschen Baumes geholt am Morgen den 11. X. 1896. Dingai. Nomen indigenorum: *Toeban.*

Putorius.

Putorius nudipes Cuvier.

N°. 119.

Kopflänge	7.5 cm.
Halslänge	9.5 »
Rumpflänge	21.— »
Schwanzlänge	26.— »

Farbe der Iris braun mit etwas feuerrothem Schimmer; Farbe der Pupille schwarz.

Mageninhalt: Ueberreste von einer Grasseidechse.

Anmerkung: die Dayaken erzählen mir, dass ihnen dieses Ichneumonid Schaden an den Hühnern anzurichten pflegt. Ob species die Farbe des Felles wechselt, konnte ich nicht in Erfahrung bringen; doch soll es eine zweite Art geben, welche gerade so gross ist, nur mit dünklerer Farbe!

Beim Passiren des Brunaiflusses mit dem Ruder erschlagen, während das Thier den Fluss durchschwamm. Gegen Abend, 14. XII. 1896. Dingai. Nomen indigenorum: *Snangan.*

Besides specimens from Borneo, Banjermassing and Pontianak, there are in the Leyden collection individuals from Sumatra, Deli, presented by Dr. B. Hagen.

Aonyx.

Aonyx cinereus (Illiger).

Lutra cinerea Illiger.

Mr. Oldfield Thomas pointed out in P. Z. S. L. 1889, p. 193 that the name *Lutra cinerea* had been applied by Illiger in 1811 to v. Wurmb's *Gryze Otter* and most unfortu-

nately therefore has the priority to the long-known name *leptonyx* given in 1824 by Horsfield to the same animal, the so-called clawless otter from Java. As the description of v. Wurmb's otter as well as Illiger's name for that animal are to be found in rather unknown or difficultly accessible books, it may perhaps bear some interest to give the full and exact titles of the mentioned books, the more as Thomas himself is not quite correct in his quotation and as Blanford in his »Fauna of British India, Mammalia, 1888—91" though accepting Thomas' interpretation commits another error (Illiger 1815 instead of Illiger 1811).

Baron F. v. Wurmb described the »Grijze otter, die omstreeks Batavia gevonden wordt" in the »Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap der Konsten en Wetenschappen", 1784, Vol. 2, p. 456 (not 1780, see Thomas). It is very likely that Thomas never saw the named volume as he quotes 3rd edition, published 1826.

Illiger's paper, *vorgelesen den* 28 *Februar* 1811 has been published in »Abhandlungen der königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin, Abhandlungen der physikalischen Klasse der Königlich-Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften aus den Jahren 1804—11, Berlin, 1815"; the full title is: »Ueberblick der Säugethiere nach ihrer Vertheilung über die Welttheile", p.p. 39—159.

Nos. 90 and 91.

Kopflänge	9.5	cm.
Halslänge	9.5	»
Rumpflänge	28.—	»
Schwanzlänge	28.—	»

Farbe der Iris intensiv dunkelbraun; Farbe der Pupille schwarz. Mageninhalt: Ueberreste von Fischen.

Von Hunden aus dem Baue geholt am 15. X. 1896. Dingai.

Nomen indigenorum: *Ding*(*e*)*n*.

This clawless otter is represented in the Leyden Museum by specimens from the Indian continent, Sumatra (Padang), Borneo (Pleyharie) and Java.

INSECTIVORA.

Tupaja.

Tupaja tana Raffles.

One adult specimen, in alcohol, without label or history.

CHIROPTERA.

Rhinolophus.

Rhinolophus trifoliatus Temminck.

Two adult specimens (♂, ♀) without any further indication and a male-specimen from Tepoe, Central Mahakkam-river, May 1897. They have been preserved in alcohol and formalin. Forearm: 53, 55 and 49 mm.

Harpiocephalus.

Harpiocephalus suillus (Temminck).

Adult ♀, preserved in alcohol. Lower Mahakkam-river, May 1897. Forearm 37 mm.

Vespertilio.

Vespertilio adversus Horsfield.

♂ ad. (alc.) Central-Mahakkam-river, Tepoe, May 1897. Forearm 35 mm.

♂ ad. (alc.) Locality not registered. Forearm 34 mm.

Vespertilio muricola Hodgson.

♂ ad. (alc.) Central-Mahakkam-river, Tepoe, May 1897. Forearm 34 mm.

RODENTIA.

Sciurus.

Sciurus albiceps Desmarest.

N°. 84.

Kopflänge	8.—	cm.
Halslänge	6.—	»
Rumpflänge	25.—	»
Schwanzlänge	46.—	»

Farbe der Iris dunkelbraun; Farbe der Pupille schwarz; Form der Pupille rund; Form des Auges stark gewölbt.

Mageninhalt: Ueberreste von Früchten.

Geschossen am Früchtbaume Vorabend, den 3. X. 1896. Dingai.

Nomen indigenorum: *Maka.*

Adult specimen, with dark colored upperparts, representing the variety distinguished by some naturalists by the specific title *ephippium.*

Sciurus soricinus Waterhouse.

♀ ad. and three adult males (alc.). The female with four (2 × 2) teats.

From the Upper-Mahakkam-river, May 1897.

Sciurus exilis Müller.

One adult specimen (alc.). Without history.

Rheithrosciurus.

Rheithrosciurus macrotis Gray.

N°. 120.

Kopflänge	10.—	cm.
Halslänge	7.—	»
Rumpflänge	23.—	»
Schwanzlänge	35.—	»

Farbe der Iris braun; Farbe der Pupille schwarz; Form der Augen und Pupille stark gewölbt rund.

Im tiefen Busch geschossen des Morgens nach starken Regenfall, als das Thier am Kanarienbaume nach Früchten suchte, am 15 December 1896.

Die Dajaks erzählen dass das Thier sehr selten vorkommt.

Nomen indigenorum: *Papoen.*

RUMINANTIA.

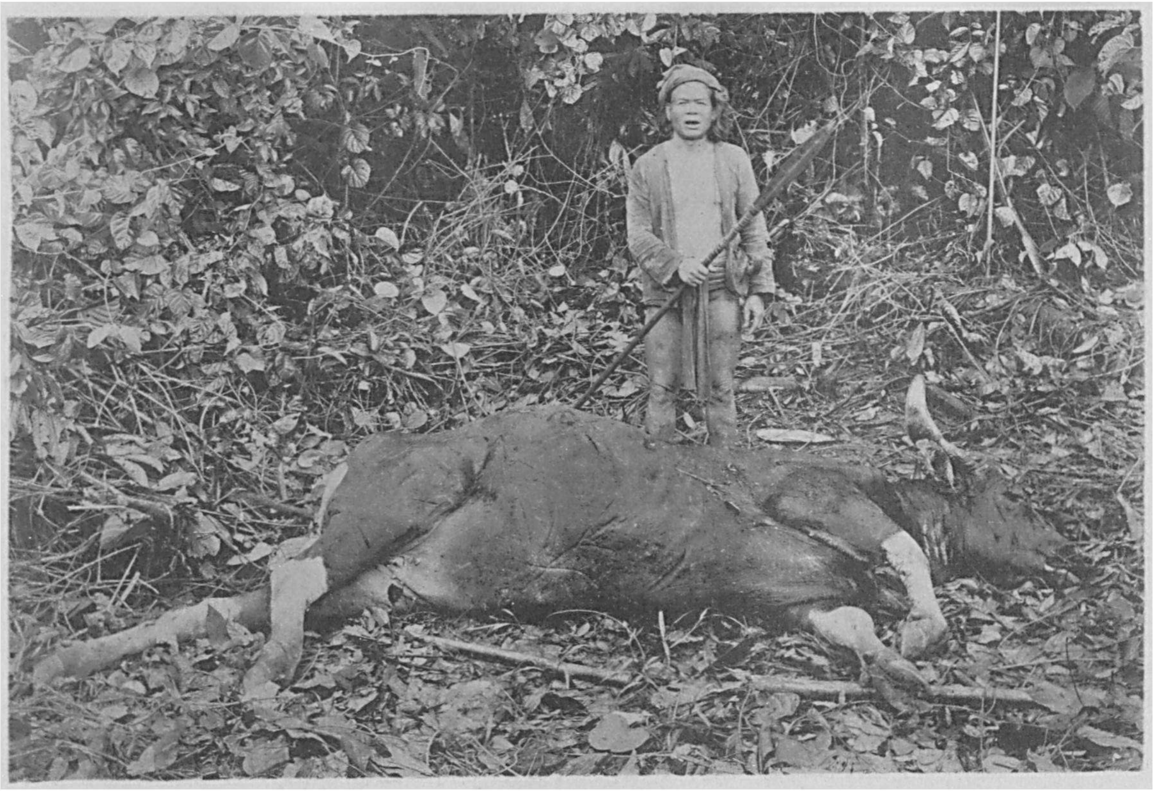
Bibos.

Bibos banteng (Raffles).

Skull of an adult female.
Horns of an adult specimen.
Horns of a young individual.

Dr. Nieuwenhuis relates that the animal is living along the upper and middle Mahakkam, Batang, Badjang and Upper Silat. It frequents in small troops principally young bush and shrubs; the Baham-men hunt it very seldom as they do not like its flesh as a meat; the Malay however are more fond of it.

The indigenous men (so Dr. Nieuwenhuis reported) distinguish two varieties: a large black one and a smaller red form. The photo (plate 2) and the skull belong to specimens of the black variety. It is well known that the adult female is more reddish, not so dark colored as the adult male. According to Dr. S. Müller the Dajaks along the Doeson-river call the (black-colored) adult animal *Roempoe* and the (red-colored) calf *Banteng* — and by that way I explain Dr. Nieuwenhuis' black and red varieties.



DR. NIEUWENHUIS AD NAT. PHOT.

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BIBOS BANTENG (RAFFLES).